

Mr. Djani (Indonesia):

Indonesia thanks the Swedish presidency for having convened this open debate on a highly important topic and wishes to congratulate the new non-permanent members of the Council.

We associate ourselves with the statements made by the representative of Thailand on behalf of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations and the representative of Norway on behalf of UN70, as well as by the representative of Finland on behalf of the Group of Friends of Mediation. We also welcome many of the points to which the Secretary-General alluded at the beginning of this open debate.

Today there are more peacekeepers on the ground than ever before, and they increasingly operate in contexts where the United Nations is being asked to manage conflict rather than restore or keep the peace. We must ask ourselves why. One of the reasons is that “we the peoples of the United Nations” have not invested enough in addressing the root causes of conflict or in prevention.

Allow me to share some key points on how to put forward the agenda on conflict prevention and sustaining peace within the work of the United Nations.

The first aspect is partnership. The United Nations cannot single-handedly solve the challenges. A stronger global-regional peace and security partnership, particularly in the area of conflict prevention, is essential. In that light, conflict prevention needs to be undertaken by the Security Council by engaging earlier; this should be done in partnership with regional and subregional organizations, in line with Chapter VI, as well as with civil-society groups.

The second aspect is institutionalization. Indonesia supports the recommendation of the High-level Independent Panel on Peace Operations requiring the

Secretary-General to develop options for restructuring the Secretariat’s peace and security architecture so as to strengthen leadership and management and to put an end to the silo mindset in the United Nations. Synergy between the Security Council, the General Assembly and the main committees, the Peacebuilding Commission, the Economic and Social Council and the Secretariat should be a prerequisite. We should develop a system-wide approach to conflict prevention and sustaining peace.

We are also happy to note that the new Secretary- General will have conflict prevention as one of his top priorities and will take a leading role in promoting this agenda. His unique insights into the workings of the United Nations, his credibility and the use of his good offices can bring parties together to enable peace, and thus the Security Council

should heed his early analysis and advice.

The third aspect is adequate resources. Prevention and mediation should be reinforced through a significant increase and more reliable resourcing through the regular budget and a single peace and operations account for the concept of sustaining peace. We need to also endorse a single peace operations account to finance all peace operations, including special political missions and related backstopping activities. We should also explore how peacekeeping operations can more explicitly integrate conflict prevention and sustaining peace into the implementation of the mandates.

The fourth aspect is a nationally driven process. We believe that United Nations entities should support in particular those Member States lacking the capacity to integrate prevention into national governance and development functions. There should be a comprehensive approach in which socioeconomic development and the security challenges facing ordinary people are addressed by their national authorities effectively. A nationally driven process should also encourage women and youth to play a greater role in fostering reconciliation and building the basis of a collective national vision of peace and prosperity.

The fifth and last aspect is trust. Trust and confidence among all parties is an important element in ensuring implementation with respect to the nexus of conflict prevention and sustaining peace.

In conclusion, in the light of today's discussion, my delegation, which is also a member of the Peacebuilding Commission, is of the view that the annual session of the Commission should be reinvigorated as an international forum that enables cross-sectoral stakeholders to create synergies and develop concrete initiatives on sustaining peace. Such a forum will help move everyone from rhetoric to practice, and help countries prioritize political and financial resources for conflict prevention proactively.